

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Proprietors.  
DAILY EDITION, for 5 months..... \$25  
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10  
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### THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Lieutenant Morris' Official Statement.

### INDIGNATION OF THE BRAZILIANS.

Exequator of the Yankee Consul Withdrawn.

### COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Index publishes the following account of the capture of the Florida, written by Captain Morris, her late commander:

Bahia, October 13, 1864.

Sir.—It is with great pain that I have to report the seizure of the Confederate States steamer Florida, lately under my command. I arrived at this port on the 4th inst., at 9 P.M., to procure food and provisions, and so to get some slight repairs after a cruise of 61 days. Just after anchoring, a boat passing around us asked the name of our vessel, and, upon receiving our reply, stated that the boat was from Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Curlew. Next morning I found that the United States steamer Wachusett was at anchor near us, but no English steamer, so I at once concluded that the boat which had hailed us the evening before was from the Wachusett.

We were visited on the morning of the 5th by a Brazilian officer, to whom I stated my wants, and was informed by him that he would report the same to the President, and that until his answer was received we could hold no communication with the shore. At noon I received a communication (which was left on board the Florida) from the President, stating that he was ready to receive me. At our interview he informed me that 48 hours would be allowed me to fit and repair, but that should his chief engineer, whom he would send on board to examine the machinery, deem the time too short, would grant the necessary extension. He was most urgent in his request that I should strictly observe the laws of neutrality, at the same time stating to me that he had received the most solemn assurances from the United States Consul that the United States steamer would do nothing in port contrary to the laws of nations and Brazil; and that he desired the same from me, which I unhesitatingly gave.

The enclosed newspaper is an official extract containing all the Brazilian official correspondence in reference to the Florida.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
(Signed) C. MANIGAULT MORRIS  
Lieutenant Commanding C. S. Navy.

Special Correspondence of the Constitutional.

From the Front.

*Battle of Iraswoldville—Sherman's Course and Forces—Dpredations of the Enemy—Occupation of Sanderville—Conway's Men—A Gallant Scout.*

SPARTA, Nov. 27th, 9 p.m.

MR. EDITOR: We have information from men belonging to Ferguson's division of cavalry of the fight at Griswoldville on Tuesday. A feint was made on Macon on Sunday afternoon by some of Kilpatrick's cavalry, but Wheeler's forces were put in line of battle up and down Walnut Creek, and after some heavy skirmishing, the enemy fell back to Griswoldville, where he constructed breastworks of fence rails.

On Tuesday Wheeler attacked them again, but failed to drive them until our infantry came up, (composed mainly of militia). The enemy gave way, and we followed them about three miles. Our loss was about four hundred killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's much heavier. Our informant, who was in the fight, says we took two hundred and fifty prisoners in one batch, and others taken, he knows not how many. The enemy fell back towards Gordon and Millidgeville, and destroyed the road as he went.

A man who was taken prisoner while helping to repair the road, on Wednesday, says he counted fifty-one dead Confederates on the field, among whom was the brave Colonel Readling, of the militia. The Yankees, as usual, tried to claim the victory.

From statements made to this prisoner, we had a fight with them at Bear creek, above Griffin, where they diverged and went down through Butts, Jasper and Jones. The central forces probably passed through Monticello, Willsboro, and on to Millidgeville. They occupied that place from Sunday evening till Friday morning. Their infantry and artillery made but little stay. They left Thursday morning, and General Ferguson's cavalry drove out the rear guard of cavalry on Friday morning. Is it possible that forty thousand troops, cavalry and infantry, with a wagon train of eight miles long, could have passed through a narrow bridge in twenty-four hours? We think not; but our military men must decide. Prisoners brought to this place claim sixty thousand, but admit only four corps. We think the evidence thickens, that Sherman's army does not exceed twenty-five or thirty thousand. Shall we let them escape and make a base at Savannah or Hilton Head? If we do, Charleston and Wilmington falls, and Grant and Sherman's forces united, will necessitate the evacuation of Richmond.

While in Millidgeville, Sherman made his headquarters in the Executive-mansion. Our informant saw, and was catechised by Gen. Jeff Davis and Kilpatrick. The State House was not burned, but much mutilated. The Penitentiary, Arsenal, &c., were burned. The magazine was blown up by the rear guard as the city Friday 10. A. M. We heard the double report, and thought them signal guns. The bridge was also burned, but Gen. Ferguson had constructed pontoons for his wagons to cross.

From the best authority, General Kilpatrick commanded the left wing of the enemy, which passed along the country line road, from Millidgeville to the Shores of the Ogeechee, where they camped on Friday night—They spread out some six or eight miles on either hand, pillaging and burning as they went. Seven miles below this place a ruffian presented a pistol to the breast of a lady, demanding her gold and silver. She told him she had none, and called upon an officer in the crowd for protection. Without special gratuity, he informed her rather egotistically that the officers and crew were all on deck,

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 265.

OLD SERIES, }  
VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 265.

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VOL. I—No. 265.

### NOTICE.

On the 10th December next, I will rent to the highest bidder the Plantation on land I now reside, (the former residence of the late John H. Holt). Will also hire a NEGRO MAN, a first rate field hand, and a negro woman, an excellent COOK, without children.

Ten bushels Wheat and twenty bushels Oats sowed. Some Hogs and other waste property will be sold.

Any information in regard to the above can be obtained by applying to N. S. Harp or George E. Allen, nov 20-25\* OLIVIA J. HOLLAND.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I have a good hair of 4 feet BURR STONES, that I will sell for CASH.

Any ones wishing to purchase, will apply to me at Warrenton, N. C.

nov 30-44\* S. W. DOWTIN.

WANTED.

I wish to purchase a SERVANT GIRL, from 17 to 20 years old, a good Nurse and House servant, who is expert in domestic service and cookery.

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nov 25-26\* L. F. BATES, Assistant Sup't.

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We will exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow or Lard, in large or small quantities, on favorable terms, or pay cash.

Address: C. F. KLAPP & CO., Graham, N. C.

nov 25-26\* J. KINSEY.

Peterburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

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ON and after this date, all boxes which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consigner, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES, Assistant Sup't.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Powder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Pork.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infants persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Lay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY, Assessors.

nov 18-24\* Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Press copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A NO 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

HIDES! HIDES!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly requests a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of leather, I shall be obliged to charge 50% above my base, and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, Pacific P. O., R. & G. R.

nov 18-24\* H. H. JONES.

HILLSBORO', N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, after which most of the terms will be made known. Address MAJ. W. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

oct 1-2d\* W. H. JONES.

FOR SALE.

\$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, 4000 LBS. ROUND IRON, 3 to 8 inch.

1,000 DO PLANTATION DO, 5,500 FINE CIGARS, "Vance" Brand, 10 SETS CAMP CASES, 2 FINES CARPETS, 4 PAIRS DAMASK CURTAINS, (a Fine Article).

4 PRS. FINE LACE DO.

1 SPLENDID NEW SOLE LEATHER TRUNK.

1 CASE POCKET SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1 DO CUPPING INSTRUMENTS, BLACK SEWING SILK.

BLACK FLAX THREAD.

A LOT OF JARS AND CROCKERY.

Also, several Negroes will be sold at 12 o'clock, and a lot of Dry Virginia Salt.

One Bale ½ Domestic, 10 Sets White Handle Table Knives,

2 Fine Sewing Machines,

1 Bag Pepper,

Bag Spice,

One Fine Barber Store,

3 Boxes 1 1/2" Hand Saw File,

5 " Mill Saw Files, 11 and 15 Inch, One Cork Rice.

TUKE ANDREWS & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants.

Raleigh, Dec. 3d, '64-dt.

FOR SALE.

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the property belonging to the Estate of Samuel W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, consisting of ten or fifteen head of Mules and Horses, seventy-five fat Hogs, eight or ten Sows and Pigs, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, the Fodder and Shucks from the same, one hundred bales of Cotton, Farming Implements and Kitchen Furniture, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of the deceased.

The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing year.

Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of purchasers.

JNO. R. BRANCH, Executor.

dec 8-dt

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE.

Forestville, N. C., Nov. 30-dt

MASONIC.

THE GRANGE LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of their business.

Officers Subordinate are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C. June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I. Equity Cases, No.

1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, \$12.50; No. I, \$7.50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN, Agent.

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dt!

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Addressed to Address

REV. A. R. RAVEN.

Oct 27 dif

# Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

## A Stew.

As we expected, the loving brothers—"crooked and straitest"—are advancing from a snarl to a bite—from a broil to a stew—and the people of the State are in a fair way to be greeted with one of those spectacles of indecent scrambling, which are sure attendants upon extreme partisanship, and which are not restrained by the condition of things from breaking out. It seems that in the dispensation of spoils, the anti—"stall-feds" who have declared their consummate contempt of their more fortunate associates, have been enamored, of a sudden, of some of the stalls becoming vacant, and are quite willing to quit grazing on the common, and to come into the party stable and be stall-fed. But they are not willing to put on the harness and work in the traces. They want to stand to the rack where the fiddler is, but they don't want to help pull the wagon, or to be collared and put in the traces.

To drop the metaphor—the "straitest sect"

has applied to Gov. Vance—or a reconciliation, and they are willing "to let by gones be by-gones," if they can get a "share of the offices."

This is what the *Conservative*, speaking for Gov. Vance, says. But what about the treatment of Gov. Vance?—for that is an important part of the negotiation. They have abused him for all the sorry characters that the State ever produced. There is hardly a bad name that they have not called him; and what his organ considers the worst of all, they have stigmatized him as "a destructive, as a sympathizer with and a mere echo of President Davis." Are they willing to take all this back? Like Mr. Lincoln, and all others who are approached with propositions "looking to steps looking to negotiations for an honorable peace," Gov. Vance must know something of the *basis* of negotiation. Are the straitest sect willing to open the interview with a solemn recantation of the personal abuse heaped on "His Excellency?" Then there are certain principles, besides the spoils. They must retract the doctrines of heresy that they preached, and adopt again the "moral and political principles" which they have abandoned. When the "straitest sect" have done all this, then the "crookedest sect" will take into consideration the other branch of the business. In the meantime, the *Progress* and *Standard* are lustily advocating the election of Hon. Ed. G. Reade as Confederate States Senator—Judge Reade being in their estimate the best representative of the "straitest sect" that they can put forward.

With this whole matter of C. S. Senator we have no concern. No Confederate stands any chance for it. Mr. Dorch has the claim

which an honest and faithful discharge of duty gives for re-election. If he can't be elected, then it is clear that party is to control; and this being the case, our interest in the matter is at an end. But we like to see justice done; and we think that Mr. Pool has nearly the same claim on the "straitest sect" that Judge Reade has. Both of them voted for Gov. Vance—both of them were understood in "moral and political principle" closely to concur with Mr. Holden. Judge Reade is reported to have made a speech in caucus, favoring the call of the State Convention, which was Mr. Holden's hobby, and as far as the public could see, they ought both to have voted for him. But the fact is otherwise. Judge Reade voted for Gov. Vance at thirteen minutes past 1 o'clock in the town of Roxboro—an open ticket. Mr. Pool voted for Gov. Vance at some remote and insignificant election ground, (as we hear,) at precisely three minutes and thirty seven seconds before the polls closed. Neither of them, we believe, authorized any statement in his behalf beforehand, and Judge Reade has the disadvantage of having shown his hand about five hours before Mr. Pool. We claim that the "straitest sect" ought to allow Mr. Pool this much. Setting this aside, the claims of the two gentlemen are entirely equal, and we don't see how the "straitest sect" can do complete justice in any other way than by running both these gentlemen—one on one day and the other the other. As the Legislature costs about six or seven thousand dollars a day, the amusement is at a reasonable expense, and the people can afford to pay for it.

Judge Reade is in town—but we learn that his visit is entirely accidental. If he had known that the balloting for Senator was going on, he would probably not have been here. It is thought he will leave before it is renewed. Judge Reade thinks a judicial officer ought not to meddle in elections.

Messrs. Glimer and Ashe are being run also by their friends. They are both Conservatives, and don't seem to be making much progress. We think the election will "burst up" after Judge Reade is tried awhile, and Mr. Pool awhile—until some proposition is made to Gov. Vance that he will not "scout."

## Legislative Summary.

Saturday being the day appropriated to private bills, etc., nothing of any general interest was done in either House.

In the Senate, the pay, &c., of members was settled at \$45 per diem, and fifty cents per mile for travelling expenses; and the proposition made to send State products to the North, instead of money, for the relief of North Carolina prisoners.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, calling on Major Dowd to pay into the State Treasury the sum of \$2,672,990 mentioned in the Governor's message.

## Heavy Expense.

The expenses of war are necessarily heavy. All feel the burden, and it is a serious one.—But among all the expenses which it entails, not the lightest and certainly among the most profitless, is the Legislature. If the Legislature continues its session for forty days—and it is not likely to close in less time—it will foot up a bill of per diem expenses of three hundred thousand dollars. Add to this for fuel, lights, stationery and printing, and the expense of this body to the people will reach a half a million, or close upon it.

If the policy of the majority is to be followed up, and all that can be to be held out of the service of the Confederacy, what profit will its session be to the country? Mr. Pool and Gen. Fowle will answer—why, our peace resolutions are invaluable. Well, what will those peace resolutions cost? They will cost about *Five thousand dollars*, if they are debated, as we presume they will be. If they were converted into cartridges, at one thousand dollars a thousand rounds, there would be fifty thousand rounds of ball cartridges, which would supply a regiment of eight hundred men, sixty rounds each, or enough for two hard battles. Who can question that the latter would be the better disposition of the money—and the resolutions.

**STATE OFFICERS**—Such as Justices, Constables, Town Watch, [those sleeping sentinels who guard the night], Coroners, (who would sit over more dead corpses in the army in one day than they do at home in the whole year,) Pump Contractors and Militia Officers, are guarded by the Governor, the Supreme Court and the Legislature, as inherent representatives of *State rights*. Hands off, say they to the Confederacy; touch them not. They are indispensable to the administration of the State Government. It cannot, will not spare them. The wheels of Government would be checked, and the caravans would come to a dead halt—if they are taken. But this very Legislature, and Governor, who declare how *indispensable* are their State officers, turn right round and conscribe them into the Home Guard, for military service; and these *absolute essentials* to State Government, are even now serving in the field. The Confederate Government is our Government. It is its existence which is in peril—it is that we are fighting for. It protects the *State governments*. Is not wonderful inconsistency this, which refuses these soldiers to the Confederacy, on the excuse that they are necessary in their *efforts*—yet conscribes them?

Here is the Chief Constable of the city of Raleigh, a corporate city, which burns gas throughout the whole town, except in the Capitol—has been on duty at Kinston for near thirty days; yet when the Confederacy applies for constables, political leaders get rid—and the Legislature will not let them go.

## Latest News from Georgia.

We give in our news and telegraphic columns the tidings we have received of operations in Georgia, and of a handsome success near *Grahamville*, S. C. From the latest Augusta papers, dated the 2d, we learn that it is thought Sherman will attempt to cross the Savannah River at Demere's ferry; the roads below Millen having been blockaded. Some of our officials at Augusta, think that Sherman will make a demonstration on that city—others think he will not.

The *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* of the 2d, says:

The reports we have from below state that the head of Sherman's main column reached Millen.

The *Charleston* papers, however, have news by way of Savannah. The advices from that direction say that after Sherman's advance was driven back on Tuesday, our scouts report Sherman's main body turned, and was moving off precipitately in the direction of Brunswick. A large column is also reported moving in the direction of Darien. Our forces are following them up closely, and it is hoped will be able to intercept and capture a large number before reaching the coast.

Telegraphic communication between this place and Savannah, by way of Millen, was interrupted to-day.

The plantations of Edward Thomas, Esq., Gid Dowse, L. C. Warren, McNatt and Mrs. Battey, in Burke county, are reported to have been stripped of everything by the Federals.

An escaped prisoner states that Kilpatrick and his officers freely stated in conversation that Savannah was their point of destination.

Our cavalry has received additional reinforcements.

Those who are abundantly able to judge, estimate Sherman's force at 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry.

The gallant Gen. Robertson in the recent engagement near Waynesboro distinguished himself. He killed six Yankees with his revolver, and sabred four others. While preparing to attack another, some fifty yards in advance of his men, he received a painful wound. The brave Texan is now in our city.

There is much straggling among the Yankees. Those paled up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

From the *Constitutionalist*, Dec. 2.

**THE BATTLE OF GRAHAMSVILLE.**

Manifestly suspecting that Sherman ought to have come to time at Savannah or Beaufort, the impulsive Yankees General commanding the seaboard district of South Carolina pushed his column forward to *Grahamville*, fifteen miles from Pocotaligo, and only three from the Railroad. Instead of exchanging signals with the redoubtable S. he found the grey line of the Confederacy in his immediate front, and ready for battle. Thinking perhaps, to sweep over an attenuated string of pickets the Yankees, after long and heavy skirmishing, essayed to plunge through to the Railroad.

They met a resistance they little expected and were eventually hurled back in confusion. No sooner did the enemy show signs of wavering and begin to falter than our glorious boys charged them, with the eager bayonet and the terrible yell. They never rallied, but fled in utter panic, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Heavy reinforcements arrived in time to press the pursuit, and at last, accounts, the unhappy Yankees had been driven five miles and thrust back upon their gunboats. Generals Smith and Hardee have had the hon-

or of breaking the first vertebral of the *Anas* and, we expect to see the animal's entire spinal column do some of the most furious wrangling on record. It is proper to say that to General Bragg must be credited a large share of the glory of this defeat. His combinations, have so far, been faultless, and give the most glowing promise for the future.

General Wheeler writes that he has whipped Kilpatrick throughout, doubling him up upon the main body. He has not taken a great many prisoners, because the Yankees, seeing that they deserved death, have refused to surrender. A very considerable number have permanently leased plantations in the counties of Burke and Jefferson.

The main body of Sherman's army had not budged at least accounts. The enemy is represented as being quite amazed and embarrassed at his reception in the State of Georgia.

General Sherman will find us prepared to meet him at any and every point. We know the value of our strategic strongholds, and are prepared to maintain them to the bitter end. So—"lay on McDuff"—et cetera.

From the *Richmond Dispatch*, Dec. 2.

## The War News.

The report that Grant was crossing troops to the north side was repeated yesterday, but we believe it to have been without any foundation. We think it far more likely that any movement which he will take will be on his left, and not on his right.

There has been no more fighting on General Pickett's lines. The shelling of Dutch Gap still continues. It was reported some days ago that from the Howlett battery a steamer could be seen in Butler's canal. This is explained by the correspondent of the New York *Herald* who says Butler's steam dredging machine has been sunk by one of our shells. This was the steamer.

The *Petersburg* paper of yesterday morning brings us no news.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

The following official dispatch was received yesterday:

MACON, November 27, 1864.

"General S. Cooper:

"General Roddy reports from Corinth, on the 26th, that the enemy evacuated Decatur on the 25th, and burnt his large storehouse, filled with provisions and ammunition, harness and pack saddles. Fifteen pontoon boats were secured by Colonel Wins, who pressed the enemy closely.

G. T. BEAUREGARD."

FROM THE VALLEY.

The two armies are quiet, with the exception of the cavalry, who are constantly on the alert. Last Monday, the Yankee cavalry made a forward movement, but fell in with a portion of our infantry, who saluted them with an effective volley; whereupon they did not wait for further battle, but fled precipitately.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Late accounts from General Price's army state that he is in the Kansas line with a large army, and the Yankees dread a hostile demonstration in the direction of Little Rock; which fear may not be unfounded, as General Price is within striking distance of that place; and, in addition, other forces are in such a position as will allow them to co-operate.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

Sergeant Weigle, of Co. A, Augusta Battalion, who left Macon on Thursday last, furnishes us with the following particulars of the battle of Griswoldville.

He states that three brigades of militia, two regiments of State line troops, the Athens and Augusta battalions, all under the command of Gen. Phillips, engaged the enemy on Tuesday, November 22. He first attacked at Griswoldville, about 12 o'clock. The enemy fell back one mile on the Central railroad, towards Savannah, where they had erected As far as it went, the destruction was complete.

A portion of the railroad track beyond Stony Creek was torn up, but not much; it is believed. It is not stated whether any portion of our wagon train was captured or not.

It was fully one o'clock before our forces could be got ready in readiness to march upon the raiding party, at which hour, Gen. W. F. Lee's division of cavalry moved. General Lee arrived at Stony Creek, however, to find the enemy retiring, and disposed to give battle. Some skirmishing ensued, our forces captured a few prisoners, and inflicted some loss in killed and wounded upon the Yankees. Gen. Lee pressed them so rapidly, that they were compelled to leave their dead and most of their wounded behind. He continued to press them, and at last accounts was in rapid pursuit, harassing their rear.

The action of the enemy, in destroying the property at Stony Creek, and then retreating, shows that their object was a mere raid. It was at first apprehended that something more serious was intended, probably a heavy flank movement on a long detour, or a feint to withdraw attention from other movements, or perhaps to attempt a permanent occupation of Charleston.

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It was currently reported yesterday, that a column of this raiding party had struck across in the direction of the Southside railroad. We learn, upon enquiry at Headquarters, that there is not a word of truth in the statement. A body raiding in that direction now, would stand no earthly chance of escape.

The militia fought like veteran soldiers. Maj. Cook in command of the Augusta and Athens battalions we learn, acted most gallantly.—*Augusta Constitutionalist*, 30th.

The *Savannah Republican*, of Tuesday says, the Yankee vessels off our coast were throwing rockets in considerable numbers to ascertain the whereabouts of Sherman's lost expedition. It also says there is no authority in the report that the Oceree bridge had been burned.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Two hundred and fifty of the Yankees captured at Russellville arrived at Bristol on the 23d.

The following items are from the *Bristol Register*, of the 25th:

The citizens of New Market state that on the stampede through that place, the Federals had but one or two wagons which escaped capture.

A letter was found written by Gillam before he left the Gap, stating that Breckinridge was in his front with a large force, and that Vaughn was in his rear, and also that he had demanded of Gen. Ammon, at Knoxville, reinforcements, but that Ammon had refused to co-operate with him; that his situation was critical.

On their retreat from Bull's Gap they attempted to make several stands, but were easily driven by our gallant fellows, who dashed on them with the fury of a tornado. At Morrisville the retreating column was met by a train loaded with a few pieces of artillery and dismounted men from Strawberry Plains, and this induced them to make the last stand, firing a piece of the artillery from the train, but in a few minutes the train left, making its escape, leaving the dismounted men on the ground, who took to their heels like good fellows, scattering in all directions.

PASS HIM ROUND.—We are glad to see that at least one member of the Georgia Legislature is willing to come under the law he prescribes for the people. Mr. Francis L. Gue, a member of the House from Chatham county, immediately after the adjournment, repaired to Gen. Wayne, who gave him an appointment on his staff. In the capacity of Adj't he assisted in the defense of the Ocnee Bridge, and is still at his post to share the fortunes of the Georgia Militia in the present struggle.

The *Philadelphia Press*, of the 26th ult., reviewing the military situation, says that Thomas' retreat to Franklin "is sound, for his policy for the present should be defensive."—The soundness of this strategy is doubtless that which is exemplified in the saying:

"He who fights and runs away,

Lives to fight another day."

The movements of General Hood in Tennessee are creating as much anxiety at the North as those of Sherman are at the South. The *Herald* is out in a long editorial warning the Yankees against believing that Hood's march is as successful as Sherman's, and denouncing those who express that opinion. It claims that the only advantage he has so far gained is in the "accessions to his army by indiscriminate conscription," as he marches through the country.

## From Stony Creek.

We copy the following account of the recent Raid on Stony Creek, from the *Petersburg Express* of the 3d.

The raid of the enemy on Stony Creek on the 1st, was no less a matter of surprise than of regret to the community. The event caused a good deal of excitement both in the army and among citizens, and the particulars were eagerly sought after yesterday. The main facts, are all that have transpired, and for full details we shall have to wait until to-day.

Early on Thursday morning the enemy in large force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, moved down the Jerusalem Plank road, and descended thence across the country, crossing the Nottoway river road.—They then pushed onward with all haste towards Stony Creek Station, before which they approached about 12 o'clock in the day.

We had some fortifications at the Creek, constructed to guard the bridge at that point, as well as to protect the government stores, more or less of which are constantly on hand there. These works were manned by a very small force—some three or four hundred men—with few or no pieces of artillery. On arriving near the station, the enemy's artillery was at once placed in eligible positions, and opened upon the garrison, while the infantry and cavalry succeeded in flanking and almost surrounding the place. The garrison fought the overpowering odds as long as they saw any hope, and then attempted to save themselves, but upwards of two hundred were captured, and the enemy were soon in possession of the station and bridge.

The work of destruction was at once commenced, and the railroad and government depots, together with the bridge were soon in flames, and entirely destroyed. We have not learned whether the other buildings belonging to private parties were burned or not.

The bridge, which is a large, substantial structure, will prove a heavy loss to the railroad company, independent of other losses they suffered. We understand several cars—perhaps a full train—were captured and burned.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Official from Gen. Hardee.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following was received last night:

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 2d.—Gen. Early reports that Rosser with Paynes' and his own brigade encountered on